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UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. 285-79 CON

First Inventor or Application Identifier Boyce

Title OSTEOIMPLANT AND METHOD FOR ITS...

Express Mail Label No. EL537010937US

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

- ☒ * Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)
(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)
- ☒ Specification [Total Pages 34]
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
 - Descriptive title of the Invention
 - Cross References to Related Applications
 - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
 - Reference to Microfiche Appendix
 - Background of the Invention
 - Brief Summary of the Invention
 - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
 - Detailed Description
 - Claim(s)
 - Abstract of the Disclosure

3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets 5]

4. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages 6]

- ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)
- ☒ Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. § 1.63(d))
(for continuation/divisional with Box 16 completed)
 - ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

* NOTE FOR ITEMS 1 & 13: IN ORDER TO BE ENTITLED TO PAY SMALL ENTITY FEES, A SMALL ENTITY STATEMENT IS REQUIRED (37 C.F.R. § 1.27), EXCEPT IF ONE FILED IN A PRIOR APPLICATION IS RELIED UPON (37 C.F.R. § 1.28).

ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents
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- ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
- Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary)
 - ☐ Computer Readable Copy
 - ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
 - ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

- ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
- ☐ 37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b) Statement of Power of Attorney (when there is an assignee)
- ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449
- ☐ Preliminary Amendment
- ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)
(Should be specifically itemized)
- ☐ * Small Entity Statement filed in prior application, Status still proper and desired (PTO/SB/09-12)
- ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed)
- ☒ Other: 3 IDS's and 2 Form PTO-892's enclosed from parent appln. Copies of cited refs. are found in parent

16. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment:

☒ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No: 09 / 020,205
Prior application information: Examiner Paul Prebille Group / Art Unit: 3738

For CONTINUATION or DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

17. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

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CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.10 I hereby certify that this correspondence and the documents referred to as enclosed are being deposited with the United States Postal Service on date below in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" Mail Label Number EL537010937US addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Box Patent Application, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Dated: April 5, 2000

Barbara Evers

OSTEOIMPLANT AND METHOD FOR ITS MANUFACTURE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of Invention

The present invention relates to an osteoimplant for use in the repair,
5 replacement and/or augmentation of various portions of animal or human skeletal systems
and to a method for manufacturing the osteoimplant. More particularly, this invention
relates to an osteoimplant made up of a solid aggregate of bone-derived elements that are
bonded to each other through chemical linkages formed between their surface-exposed
collagen.

Description of the Related Art

The use of autograft bone, allograft bone or xenograft bone is well known
in both human and veterinary medicine. See Stevenson et al., *Clinical Orthopedics and*
Related Research, 323, pp. 66-74 (1996). In particular, transplanted bone is known to
15 provide support, promote healing, fill bony cavities, separate bony elements such as
vertebral bodies, promote fusion and stabilize the sites of fractures. More recently,
processed bone has been developed into shapes for use in new surgical applications, or as
new materials for implants that were historically made of non-biologically derived
materials.

5

U.S. Patent No. 4,678,470 describes a non-layered bone grafting material produced from bone by a process which includes tanning with glutaraldehyde. The bone may be pulverized, used as a large block or machined into a precise shape. The tanning stabilizes the material and also renders it non-antigenic. The bone material may also be demineralized.

10

Collagen is a naturally occurring structural biomaterial and is a component of connective tissues, including bone, in all vertebrate species. Native collagen is a glycine-rich chain of amino acids arranged in a triple helix and can be crosslinked by a variety of procedures.

Tissue transglutaminase is described as being effective at increasing adhesive strength at a cartilage-cartilage interface. See Jurgensen, K., et al., *The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery*, 79-A (2), 185-193 (1997).

15

U.S. Patent No. 5,507,813 describes a surgically implantable sheet formed from elongate bone particles, optionally demineralized, containing biocompatible ingredients, adhesives, fillers, plasticizers etc.

20

U.S. Patent No. 4,932,973 discloses an artificial organic bone matrix with holes or perforations extending into the organic bone matrix. The holes or perforations are indicated to be centers of cartilage and bone induction following implantation of the bone matrix.

U.S. Patent No. 4,394,370 discloses a one-piece sponge-like bone graft material fabricated from fully demineralized bone powder or micro particulate bone, and reconstituted collagen. The sponge-like graft is optionally crosslinked with glutaraldehyde.

5 Another one-piece porous implant is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,683,459. The implant is made up of a biodegradable polymeric macrostructure, which is structured as an interconnecting open cell meshwork, and a biodegradable polymeric microstructure composed of chemotactic ground substances such as hyaluronic acid.

10 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides an osteoimplant which, due to chemical linkages formed between the surface-exposed collagen of adjacent partially demineralized bone elements from which the osteoimplant is manufactured, exhibits good mechanical strength, is biocompatible and, in a preferred embodiment, through its bone healing activity and ability to contain bone-growth inducing substances, can promote and/or
15 accelerate new bone growth.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an osteoimplant made up of a solid aggregate of bone-derived elements, adjacent bone-derived elements being bonded to each other through chemical linkages between their surface-exposed
20 collagen, and which possesses good mechanical strength and biocompatibility.

It is another object of this invention to provide an osteoimplant which can

optionally include another component such as a reinforcing particle or fiber, fillers, bone-growth inducing substances such as medically/surgically useful substances, and combinations thereof.

5 It is another object of the invention to provide an osteoimplant possessing a network of pores, perforations, apertures, channels or spaces which permits and encourages penetration by endogenous and exogenous bone healing materials and blood supply, and simultaneously provides a means for incorporating one or more bone healing substances.

10 It is yet a further object of the present invention to provide an osteoimplant which can be fashioned into a variety of shapes and sizes which are not limited by constraints imposed by the size and/or types of donor bone which are available for construction of the osteoimplant.

15 It is also an object of the invention to provide a method of manufacturing which will provide a strong, biocompatible osteoimplant of any size and/or shape for implantation.

In keeping with these and other objects of the invention, there is provided an osteoimplant which comprises a solid aggregate of bone-derived elements with adjacent bone-derived elements being bonded to each other through chemical linkages between their surface-exposed collagen.

5 Further in keeping with the invention, there is provided a method for the manufacture of an osteoimplant which comprises providing a quantity of bone-derived elements presenting surface-exposed collagen and forming chemical linkages between the surface-exposed collagen to bond the elements into a solid aggregate.

10 The osteoimplant of the present invention possesses a significant advantage over the prior art in its ability to be biocompatible, non-antigenic and to provide good mechanical strength.

15 Another important advantage of the osteoimplant herein over prior art implants lies in its ability to function as a carrier for, and effectively diffuse, one or more bone-growth inducing substances that promote new bone growth and/or accelerate healing.

The term "osteogenic" as used herein shall be understood to refer to the ability of a substance to induce new bone formation via the participation of living cells from within the substance.

The term "osteoconductive" as used herein shall be understood to refer to the ability of a substance or material to provide biologically inert surfaces which are receptive to the growth of new host bone.

5 The term "osteoinductive" as used herein shall be understood to refer to the ability of a substance to recruit cells from the host which have the potential for repairing bone tissue.

10 Use of the expression "bone-derived elements" shall be understood to refer to pieces of bone in any variety of sizes, thicknesses and configurations including particles, fibers, strips, thin to thick sheets, etc., which can be obtained by milling, slicing, cutting or machining whole bone.

15 The expression "surface-exposed collagen" shall be understood to refer to the result obtained by demineralizing the aforementioned bone-derived elements, the demineralization ranging from substantially complete (in which case the bone-derived elements are primarily collagen) to partial or superficial (in which case only the surfaces of the bone-derived elements present exposed collagen). Partial or superficial demineralization produces bone-derived elements having a surface binding region, namely, exposed collagen while retaining a strengthening region, namely, the unaffected mineralized region of the bone-derived elements.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Various embodiments are described below with reference to the drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of bone from the diaphyseal region which has been sliced longitudinally into several cortical bone sheets;

FIG. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of an osteoimplant of the invention possessing sheets of partially demineralized bone at their surface and an interior made up of mineralized or partially demineralized bone;

FIG. 3 is a view of a human femur showing an osteoimplant of the invention, as shown in FIG. 3A, fashioned as a femoral bone replacement;

FIG. 4 is a partial view of the human vertebral column showing a disc-shaped osteoimplant of the invention installed at an intervertebral site;

FIGS. 5 and 5A are views of a human skull showing an osteoimplant of the invention fashioned as a parietal bone replacement;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged perspective view of an osteoimplant of the invention possessing alternating layers of bone sheets and cubes with channels between the cubes.

FIG. 7 is a partial view of the human vertebral column showing installation of the osteoimplant of Fig. 6 at a posterolateral intertransverse process fusion site; and,

FIG. 8A is an enlarged perspective view of an osteoimplant of the invention possessing layers of bone sheets bonded together via chemical bonds formed by

catalysis with tissue transglutaminase, as shown in FIG. 8.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

5 The osteoimplant of the present invention comprises a solid aggregate of bone-derived elements having chemical linkages between their surface-exposed collagen molecules thus bonding adjacent bone elements to each other. In order to expose the collagen located on the outer surface of bone, the bone elements must be at least partially demineralized. Demineralization methods remove the mineral component of bone employing acid solutions. Such methods as used by the present invention are well known
10 in the art, see for example, Reddi et al., *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 69, pp1601-1605 (1972), incorporated herein by reference. The strength of the acid solution, the shape of the bone and the duration of the demineralization treatment will determine the extent of demineralization. Reference in this regard may be made to Lewandrowski et al., *J. Biomed Materials Res*, 31, pp365-372 (1996), also incorporated herein by reference. The
15 sources for the bone-derived elements herein include cortical and cancellous bone and are preferably allogenic but also include xenogenic sources such as bovine and porcine bone.

When prepared from bone-derived elements that are only superficially demineralized, the osteoimplant herein will tend to possess a fairly high compression strength, e.g., one approaching that of natural bone. Accordingly, when an osteoimplant exhibiting relatively high compression strength is desired, e.g., on the order of from about 10 to about 200 MPa, and preferably from about 20 to about 100 MPa, it is necessary to employ bone- derived elements which retain a high proportion of their original mineral content or, stated another way, which have only been superficially demineralized.

In addition to containing bone-derived elements, the osteoimplant of this invention can optionally possess one or more other components such as reinforcing particles, fibers, fillers, bone-growth inducing substances, adhesives, plasticizers, flexibilizing agents, hydration facilitating agents, biostatic/biocidal agents, substances imparting radiopacity, metallic meshes and the like. Examples of reinforcing particles include fully mineralized cortical and cancellous bone, and partially demineralized cortical and cancellous bone in any form, including particles, sheets and shaped bone pieces; graphite or pyrolytic carbon. Examples of fillers include mineral material such as hydroxyapatite, tricalcium phosphate and other calcium salts, bone powder, fully mineralized and partially or fully demineralized cortical and cancellous bone in any form, including particles such as demineralized bone powder (or "demineralized bone matrix" as it may also be called) sheets and shaped bone pieces, graphite or pyrolytic carbon, bioglass or other bioceramic or natural or synthetic polymers, e.g., bioabsorbable polymers such as polyglycolide, polylactide, glycolide-lactide copolymer, and the like,

and nonbioabsorbable materials such as starches, polymethyl methacrylate, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyurethane, polyethylene and nylon. Suitable plasticizers, flexibilizing agents and hydration facilitating agents, include liquid polyhydroxy compounds such as glycerol, monacetin, diacetin, and mixtures thereof. Suitable biostatic/biocidal agents include antibiotics, povidone, sugars, and mixtures thereof; suitable surface agents include the biocompatible nonionic, cationic, anionic and amphoteric surfactants, and mixtures thereof. The osteoimplant can also possess bone-growth inducing substances which include any of a variety of medically and/or surgically useful substances which are described below.

The osteoimplant can possess one or more cavities which, if desired, can communicate with the surface of the implant through pores, apertures, perforations or channels provided for this purpose and ranging in average diameter from a few microns to several millimeters. Such cavities and their associated pores, apertures, perforations, and channels can be partially or completely filled with one or more medically/surgically useful substances which promote or accelerate new bone growth or bone healing due, e.g., to some osteogenic, osteoconductive and/or osteoconductive effect. Useful substances of this kind which can be incorporated into the osteoimplant of this invention include, e.g., collagen, insoluble collagen derivatives, etc., and soluble solids and/or liquids dissolved therein, e.g., antiviral agents, particularly those effective against HIV and hepatitis; antimicrobials and/or antibiotics such as erythromycin, bacitracin, neomycin, penicillin, polymyxin B, tetracyclines, viomycin, chloromycetin and

e.g., by machining or other mechanical shaping operations such as press-molding.

Computerized modeling of a specific implant followed by computerized control of the shaping of the implant can be used to provide an intricately shaped osteoimplant which is custom-fitted to the intended site of application with great precision.

5 Where the invention comprises aggregates of elongate bone-derived elements which, in appearance can be described as filaments, fibers, threads, slender or narrow strips, etc., an osteoimplant can be formed from these elements by a variety of methods. For example, forming a solution or slurry in a suitable medium which can comprise the crosslinking agent, and any proportion of the elongate bone-derived
10 elements being partially or fully demineralized, and fully mineralized. This solution can be formed into an osteoimplant of any shape according to the configuration of a mold into which it is poured. The mold is preferably shaped as a bone or section thereof, or as an implant for grafting. Once contained in a mold, the solution of bone-derived elements can be solidified into a solid osteoimplant by known techniques.

15 It is within the scope of the invention to supplement or increase the shape-retaining and/or mechanical strength characteristics of the osteoimplant, e.g., by the addition of mechanical fasteners such as pins, screws, dowels, etc., which can be fabricated from natural or synthetic materials and bioabsorbable as well as nonbioabsorbable materials, by the use of laser tissue welding or ultrasonic bonding, and
20 so forth. In those embodiments of the osteoimplant which are assembled from relatively large bone-derived elements such as sheets, such elements can be provided with

mechanically interengaging features, e.g., tongue-and-groove or mortise-and-tenon features, which facilitate their assembly into the final product and/or to fix the elements to each other in a more secured fashion.

The osteoimplant herein is intended to be applied at a bone defect site, e.g., one resulting from injury, defect brought about during the course of surgery, infection, malignancy or developmental malformation. The osteoimplant, suitably sized and shaped as required, can be utilized as a graft or replacement in a wide variety of orthopaedic, neurosurgical and oral and maxillofacial surgical procedures such as the repair of simple and compound fractures and non-unions, external and internal fixations, joint reconstructions such as arthrodesis, general arthroplasty, cup arthroplasty of the hip, femoral and humeral head replacement, femoral head surface replacement and total joint replacement, repairs of the vertebral column including spinal fusion and internal fixation, tumor surgery, e.g., deficit filling, discectomy, laminectomy, excision of spinal cord tumors, anterior cervical and thoracic operations, repair of spinal injuries, scoliosis, lordosis and kyphosis treatments, intermaxillary fixation of fractures, mentoplasty, temporomandibular joint replacement, alveolar ridge augmentation and reconstruction, onlay bone grafts, implant placement and revision, sinus lifts, etc. Specific bones which can be repaired or replaced with the osteoimplant herein include the ethmoid, frontal, nasal, occipital, parietal, temporal, mandible, maxilla, zygomatic, cervical vertebra, thoracic vertebra, lumbar vertebra, sacrum, rib, sternum, clavicle, scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, carpal bones, metacarpal bones, phalanges, ilium, ischium, pubis, femur,

tibia, fibula, patella, calcaneus, tarsal, and metatarsal bones.

The method of manufacturing the osteoimplant of the present invention comprises providing a quantity of bone-derived elements initially presenting surface--exposed collagen and subsequently forming chemical linkages between the surface--exposed collagen of adjacent bone-derived elements to bond the elements into a solid aggregate. These chemical linkages can be formed employing a variety of known methods including chemical reaction, the application of energy such as radiant energy, which includes irradiation by UV light or microwave energy, drying and/or heating and dye-mediated photo-oxidation; dehydrothermal treatment in which water is slowly removed while the bone tissue is subjected to a vacuum; and, enzymatic treatment to form chemical linkages at any collagen-collagen interface. The preferred method of forming chemical linkages is by chemical reaction.

Chemical crosslinking agents include those that contain bifunctional or multifunctional reactive groups, and which react with functional groups on amino acids such as epsilon-amine functional group of lysine or hydroxy-lysine, or the carboxyl functional groups of aspartic and glutamic acids. By reacting with multiple functional groups on the same or different collagen molecules, the reacting chemical crosslinking agent forms a reinforcing cross-bridge.

Suitable chemical crosslinking agents include: mono- and dialdehydes, including glutaraldehyde and formaldehyde; polyepoxy compounds such as glycerol polyglycidal ethers, polyethylene glycol diglycidal ethers and other polyepoxy and

diepoxy glycidal ethers; tanning agents including polyvalent metallic oxides such as titanium dioxide, chromium dioxide, aluminum dioxide, zirconium salt, as well as organic tannins and other phenolic oxides derived from plants; chemicals for esterification of carboxyl groups followed by reaction with hydrazide to form activated acyl azide functionalities in the collagen; dicyclohexyl carbodiimide and its derivatives as well as other heterobifunctional crosslinking agents; hexamethylene diisocyanate; sugars, including glucose, will also crosslink collagen.

5

Glutaraldehyde crosslinked biomaterials have a tendency to over-calcify in the body. In this situation, should it be deemed necessary, calcification-controlling agents can be used with aldehyde crosslinking agents. These calcification-controlling agents include: dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), surfactants, diphosphonates, aminooleic acid, and metallic ions, for example ions of iron and aluminum. The concentrations of these calcification- controlling agents can be determined by routine experimentation by those skilled in the art.

Chemical crosslinking involves exposing the bone-derived elements presenting surface-exposed collagen to the chemical crosslinking agent, either by placing the elements in a solution of the chemical crosslinking agent, or by exposing them to the vapors of the chemical crosslinking agent under conditions appropriate for the particular type of crosslinking reaction. Such conditions include: an appropriate pH and temperature, and for times ranging from minutes to days, depending upon the level of crosslinking desired, and the activity of the chemical crosslinking agent. The osteoimplant is then washed to remove all leachable traces of the chemical.

When enzymatic treatment is employed, useful enzymes include those known in the art which are capable of catalyzing crosslinking reactions on proteins or peptides, preferably collagen molecules, e.g., transglutaminase as described in Jurgensen et al., *The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery*, 79-A (2), 185-193 (1997), herein incorporated by reference.

Formation of chemical linkages can also be accomplished by the

application of energy. One way to form chemical linkages by application of energy is to use methods known to form highly reactive oxygen ions generated from atmospheric gas, which in turn, promote oxygen crosslinks between surface-exposed collagen. Such methods include using energy in the form of ultraviolet light, microwave energy and the like. Another method utilizing the application of energy is a process known as dye-mediated photo-oxidation in which a chemical dye under the action of visible light is used to crosslink surface-exposed collagen.

Another method for the formation of chemical linkages is by dehydrothermal treatment which uses combined heat and the slow removal of water, preferably under vacuum, to achieve crosslinking of the bone-derived elements. The process involves chemically combining a hydroxy group from a functional group of one collagen molecule and a hydrogen ion from a functional group of another collagen molecule reacting to form water which is then removed resulting in the formation of a bond between the collagen molecules.

Referring to the drawings, as shown in FIG. 1, the cortical portion of bone **10** taken from the diaphyseal region is cut into cortical bone sheets **11** of varying width by slicing the bone longitudinally. If desired, cortical bone sheets **11** can be further cut to uniform size and shape, as in bone-derived sheets **21** of the osteoimplant **20** shown in FIG. 2.

FIG. 2 illustrates an osteoimplant **20** comprising cortical bone-derived sheets **21** having a fully or partially demineralized outer surface with surface-exposed

collagen, and a nondemineralized or partially demineralized core **22**. Alternatively, one or more bone- derived sheets can be made from substantially completely demineralized bone. Also, another component such as demineralized bone powder can be coated on the bone- derived sheets. The entire structure has crosslinked collagen on adjacent bone-
5 derived sheets to provide increased adhesion between them. The total thickness of the osteoimplant will ordinarily be at least about 2 to about 20 mm. Osteoimplant **20** can be cut, machined, and/or otherwise formed into any other desired shape or dimension for implantation into a body. Thus, as shown in FIG. 3A, a substantially cylindrically shaped osteoimplant **30** can be made for use as a long bone segment replacement **31** for a femur
10 **32** of FIG. 3. To form a cylinder, a substantially square or rectangular osteoimplant can be shaped on a lathe to the required diameter. A cavity can be formed by removing bone material with, for example, a drill, or, alternatively, a cavity can be formed by assembling appropriately configured layers of bone-derived elements.

As shown in FIG. 4, the disc-shaped osteoimplant **40** is shown inserted at
15 the intervertebral fibrocartilage site **41** on the anterior side of vertebral column **42**.

In FIG. 5, parietal osteoimplant **50** is sized and shaped to form part of the parietal bone for skull **51** in FIG. 5A.

In FIG. 6, osteoimplant **60** is built up from bone-derived sheet sections **61** of surface demineralized cortical bone, and from bone-derived cube sections **62** of surface
20 demineralized cancellous bone of uniform, square cross section. These sheet and cube constituents are arranged in alternating layers as shown. After assembly, the structure is

subjected to treatment for cross-linking. Because of the open structure of osteoimplant **60** resulting from the pattern of channels **63**, the osteoimplant permits vascular penetration or host bone ingrowth therein and/or diffusion of one or more medically/surgical useful substances therefrom. Osteoimplant **60** is shown installed as a spinal onlay graft attached
5 via insertion of the transverse processes **71** into channels **63**, for posterolateral intertransverse process fusion on vertebral column **70** of FIG. 7.

In FIG. 8A, osteoimplant **80** comprises bone-derived sheets **81** having a fully or partially demineralized outer surface. As shown in FIG. 8, a bone-derived sheet has one side coated with tissue transglutaminase **83** and, the mating surface of the
10 adjacent sheet is coated with CaCl_2 **82** solution. As osteoimplant **80** is assembled, contact between the two complimentary sides of bone-derived sheets results in tissue transglutaminase **83** catalyzing collagen crosslinking at the interface of adjacent bone-derived sheets **81**.

The following examples are further illustrations of the osteoimplant of this invention.

Example 1

5 A cortical section of bone from the diaphyseal region was cut in the longitudinal direction while continuously wetted with water into approximately 1.5 mm thick sheets using a diamond-bladed saw. The cortical bone-derived sheets were then frozen to -70C and freeze-dried for 48 hours, and subsequently, were placed into excess 0.6N HCl solution for 1.5 hours with constant stirring, washed in water for 5 minutes, and soaked for 1.5 hours in BupH phosphate buffered saline. The bone-derived sheets were assembled into a layered structure and held with a clamp. The clamped structure was then placed into a solution of 10% neutral, buffered formalin for 48 hours to crosslink the exposed collagen surfaces. After crosslinking, the clamp was removed, and the structure was placed in a container and allowed to rinse under running water for several hours. The osteoimplant was cut to shape on a band saw, and then placed in an excess aqueous solution of glycerol. After seven hours, the excess solution was removed, and the osteoimplant was freeze-dried.

Example 2

Elongate bone-derived fibers were milled from cortical bone, and were fully demineralized in excess 0.6N HCl solution. These fibers were washed with water, and soaked in an aqueous solution of glycerol. Additionally, fully mineralized bone-derived fibers were added to the solution which was stirred and left for 12 hours at room temperature. The solution containing the soaked mineralized and demineralized bone-derived fibers were poured through a 106 micron sieve to recover the fibers. The mixture of mineralized and demineralized fibers was placed in a cylindrical die, and pressure-treated to 10,000-50,000 psi in a press for 15 minutes, and were then heated for 2 to 12 hours at 37-55 degrees C. The resulting osteoimplant pellet was freeze-dried, and placed in polyethylene glycol diglycidal ether for 12 hours at room temperature.

Example 3

Bone-derived sheets derived from human cortical bone, approximately 1 mm thick by 7 mm wide by 50 mm long, were treated for 10 minutes in 0.6N HCl to expose surface collagen. Bone-derived cubes derived from human cancellous bone, 10 mm x 10 mm, were treated to expose surface collagen at the outer borders of the cubes. All bone-derived sheets and cubes were washed in water. The pieces were assembled together with bone-derived sheets bordering the cubes, and clamped into place. The construct was then placed into a solution of 10% neutral buffered formalin for 3 hours to crosslink the surface-exposed collagen. The resulting osteoimplant was then washed in

water, and cut to size on a band saw. See Fig. 6.

Example 4

Human cortical bone-derived sheets approximately 1 mm thick were surface demineralized for 15 minutes in 0.6N HCl, then washed in running water. Tissue transglutaminase was reconstituted to give a 1 mg/ml solution. For each demineralized bone-derived sheet in the construct, the surface was blotted dry, then 40 $\mu\text{l}/\text{cm}^2$ area of the tissue transglutaminase was applied to one side and an equivalent volume of 0.1M CaCl_2 solution was applied to the mating surface of the next demineralized bone-derived sheet. This was repeated sequentially. The resulting osteoimplant was clamped and placed into a humidity chamber to promote crosslinking for approximately 30 minutes, then washed in water.

Example 5

Cortical bone-derived sheets, approximately 2 mm thick, were surface demineralized in 0.6N HCl solution for 1 hour with constant stirring. The bone-derived sheets were then coated with dry, demineralized bone powder having a particle size of 300 microns or less, and assembled into layers. The construct was clamped into place, and placed into a solution of 10% neutral buffered formalin for 12 hours to permit collagen crosslinking. The resulting osteoimplant was washed in water to remove excess chemicals.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An osteoimplant which comprises a solid aggregate of bone-derived elements, adjacent bone-derived elements being bonded to each other through chemical linkages between their surface-exposed collagen.

5 2. The osteoimplant of Claim 1 wherein the bone-derived elements are superficially demineralized particles, strips or sheets of allogenic, xenogenic cortical and/or cancellous bone.

10 3. The osteoimplant of Claim 1 wherein the bone-derived elements are substantially completely demineralized particles, strips or sheets of allogenic, xenogenic cortical and/or cancellous bone.

 4. The osteoimplant of Claim 1 containing at least one other component.

15 5. The osteoimplant of Claim 4 wherein the component is selected from the group consisting of reinforcing particle or fiber, filler, bone-growth inducing substance, growth factors, fully mineralized allogenic or xenogenic bone, cellular material, genetic material, calcification-controlling agent, hydration agent, inorganic compounds and polymers.

20 6. The osteoimplant of Claim 1 possessing a cross section for at least a portion of its length which is, or approximates, a circle, oval or polygon, the implant optionally possessing a cavity for at least a portion of its length.

 7. The osteoimplant of Claim 1 wherein the chemical linkages are formed by chemical crosslinking, application of energy, dehydrothermal treatment or

enzymatic treatment.

8. The osteoimplant of Claim 1 possessing a compression strength of from about 10 to about 200 MPa.

9. The osteoimplant of Claim 1 possessing a hydration-facilitating agent.

10. The osteoimplant of Claim 1 wherein the hydration-facilitating agent is glycerol.

11. An osteoimplant which comprises a solid aggregate of bone-derived elements, adjacent bone-derived elements being bonded to each other through chemical linkages between their surface-exposed collagen, wherein the chemical linkages are formed by exposing the bone-derived elements to a chemical crosslinking agent.

12. The osteoimplant of Claim 11 wherein the chemical crosslinking agent is selected from the group consisting of monoaldehydes, dialdehydes, polyepoxy compounds, polyvalent metallic oxides, organic tannins, phenolic oxides derived from plants, hydrazide, dicyclohexyl carbodiimide, hexamethylene diisocyanate, sugars and enzymes.

13. The osteoimplant of Claim 11 wherein the bone-derived elements are exposed to the chemical crosslinking agent by placing the bone-derived elements in a solution of chemical crosslinking agent.

14. The osteoimplant of Claim 11 wherein the bone-derived elements are exposed to the chemical crosslinking agent by exposing the bone-derived elements to vapors of the chemical crosslinking agent.

15. The osteoimplant of Claim 11 wherein the chemical crosslinking agent is a polyepoxy compound.

16. The osteoimplant of Claim 11 wherein the chemical crosslinking agent is a monoaldehyde or dialdehyde.

5 17. The osteoimplant of Claim 11 wherein the chemical crosslinking agent is formalin.

18. The osteoimplant of Claim 11 wherein the chemical crosslinking agent is polyethylene glycol diglycidyl ether.

10 19. The osteoimplant of Claim 11 wherein the bone-derived elements are superficially demineralized.

20. The osteoimplant of Claim 11 further comprising at least one other component.

15 21. The osteoimplant of Claim 20 wherein the component is selected from the group consisting of reinforcing particles, reinforcing fibers, fillers, bone-growth inducing substances, growth factors, fully mineralized bone, adhesives, plasticizers, flexibilizing agents, cellular material, genetic material, calcification-controlling agents, hydration facilitating agents, biostatic agents, biocidal agents, polymers, inorganic compounds, substances imparting radiopacity and metallic meshes.

20 22. The osteoimplant of Claim 11 wherein the solid aggregate of bone-derived elements possesses a compression strength of from about 10 to about 200 MPa.

23. The osteoimplant of Claim 11 wherein the solid aggregate of bone-derived elements possesses a compression strength of from about 20 to about 200 MPa.

24. The osteoimplant of Claim 11 wherein the bone-derived elements are sheets obtained by longitudinally slicing the diaphyseal region of whole cortical bone.

25. The osteoimplant of Claim 24 wherein each sheet is approximately 1.5 mm thick.

5 26. The osteoimplant of Claim 24 wherein the sheets are assembled into a layered structure prior to exposing the sheets to a chemical crosslinking agent.

27. The osteoimplant of Claim 24 wherein at least one of the sheets possesses a fully or partially demineralized outer surface and a nondemineralized or partially demineralized core.

10 28. The osteoimplant of Claim 24 wherein at least one of the sheets is fully demineralized.

29. The osteoimplant of Claim 24 wherein at least one of the sheets is coated with demineralized bone powder.

15 30. The osteoimplant of Claim 26 possessing a total thickness of from about 2 to about 20 mm.

31. The osteoimplant of Claim 24 configured and dimensioned as a square or rectangle.

32. The osteoimplant of Claim 24 configured and dimensioned as a cylinder.

20 33. The osteoimplant of Claim 24 configured and dimensioned as an intervertebral insert, a long bone, a cranial bone, a bone of the pelvis, or a bone of the hand or foot or section thereof.

34. The osteoimplant of Claim 11 wherein the solid aggregate of bone-derived elements possesses a network of pores, perforations, apertures, channels, or spaces.

35. The osteoimplant of Claim 34 wherein the pores, perforations, apertures, channels or spaces have incorporated therein one or more bone growth inducing or bone healing substances.

36. An osteoimplant which comprises a solid aggregate of bone-derived elements, adjacent bone-derived elements being bonded to each other through chemical linkages between their surface-exposed collagen, wherein the chemical linkages are formed by application of energy.

37. The osteoimplant of Claim 36 wherein the energy is heat.

38. The osteoimplant of Claim 36 wherein the energy is radiant energy.

39. The osteoimplant of Claim 36 wherein the energy is ultraviolet light or microwave energy.

40. The osteoimplant of Claim 36 wherein the application of energy comprises dye-mediated photo-oxidation.

41. The osteoimplant of Claim 36 wherein the bone-derived elements are superficially demineralized.

42. The osteoimplant of Claim 36 further comprising at least one other component.

43. The osteoimplant of Claim 42 wherein the component is selected from the group consisting of reinforcing particles, reinforcing fibers, fillers, bone-growth

inducing substances, growth factors, fully mineralized bone, adhesives, plasticizers, flexibilizing agents, cellular material, genetic material, calcification-controlling agents, hydration facilitating agents, biostatic agents, biocidal agents, polymers, inorganic compounds, substances imparting radiopacity and metallic meshes.

5 44. The osteoimplant of Claim 36 wherein the solid aggregate of bone-derived elements possesses a compression strength of from about 10 to about 200 MPa.

 45. The osteoimplant of Claim 36 wherein the solid aggregate of bone-derived elements possesses a compression strength of from about 20 to about 200 MPa.

10 46. The osteoimplant of Claim 36 wherein the bone-derived elements are sheets obtained by longitudinally slicing the diaphyseal region of whole cortical bone.

 47. The osteoimplant of Claim 46 wherein each sheet is approximately 1.5 mm thick.

 48. The osteoimplant of Claim 46 wherein the sheets are assembled into a layered structure prior to applying energy to the sheets.

15 49. The osteoimplant of Claim 46 wherein at least one of the sheets possesses a fully or partially demineralized outer surface and a nondemineralized or partially demineralized core.

 50. The osteoimplant of Claim 46 wherein at least one of the sheets is fully demineralized.

20 51. The osteoimplant of Claim 46 wherein at least one of the sheets is coated with demineralized bone powder.

 52. The osteoimplant of Claim 48 possessing a total thickness of from

about 2 to about 20 mm.

53. The osteoimplant of Claim 46 configured and dimensioned as a square or rectangle.

54. The osteoimplant of Claim 46 configured and dimensioned as a cylinder.

55. The osteoimplant of Claim 46 configured and dimensioned as an intervertebral insert, a long bone, a cranial bone, a bone of the pelvis, or a bone of the hand or foot or section thereof.

56. The osteoimplant of Claim 36 wherein the solid aggregate of bone-derived elements possesses a network of pores, perforations, apertures, channels, or spaces.

57. The osteoimplant of Claim 56 wherein the pores, perforations, apertures, channels or spaces have incorporated therein one or more bone growth inducing or bone healing substances.

58. An osteoimplant which comprises a solid aggregate of bone-derived elements, adjacent bone-derived elements being bonded to each other through chemical linkages between their surface-exposed collagen, wherein the chemical linkages are formed by dehydrothermal treatment.

59. The osteoimplant of Claim 58 wherein the bone-derived elements are superficially demineralized.

60. The osteoimplant of Claim 58 further comprising at least one other component.

61. The osteoimplant of Claim 60 wherein the component is selected from the group consisting of reinforcing particles, reinforcing fibers, fillers, bone-growth inducing substances, growth factors, fully mineralized bone, adhesives, plasticizers, flexibilizing agents, cellular material, genetic material, calcification-controlling agents, hydration facilitating agents, biostatic agents, biocidal agents, polymers, inorganic compounds, substances imparting radiopacity and metallic meshes.

62. The osteoimplant of Claim 58 wherein the solid aggregate of bone-derived elements possesses a compression strength of from about 10 to about 200 MPa.

63. The osteoimplant of Claim 58 wherein the solid aggregate of bone-derived elements possesses a compression strength of from about 20 to about 200 MPa.

64. The osteoimplant of Claim 58 wherein the bone-derived elements are sheets obtained by longitudinally slicing the diaphyseal region of whole cortical bone.

65. The osteoimplant of Claim 64 wherein each sheet is approximately 1.5 mm thick.

66. The osteoimplant of Claim 64 wherein the sheets are assembled into a layered structure prior to subjecting the sheets to dehydrothermal treatment.

67. The osteoimplant of Claim 64 wherein at least one of the sheets possesses a fully or partially demineralized outer surface and a nondemineralized or partially demineralized core.

68. The osteoimplant of Claim 64 wherein at least one of the sheets is fully demineralized.

69. The osteoimplant of Claim 64 wherein at least one of the sheets is

coated with demineralized bone powder.

70. The osteoimplant of Claim 66 possessing a total thickness of from about 2 to about 20 mm.

5 71. The osteoimplant of Claim 64 configured and dimensioned as a square or rectangle.

72. The osteoimplant of Claim 64 configured and dimensioned as a cylinder.

10 73. The osteoimplant of Claim 64 configured and dimensioned as an intervertebral insert, a long bone, a cranial bone, a bone of the pelvis, or a bone of the hand or foot or section thereof.

74. The osteoimplant of Claim 58 wherein the solid aggregate of bone-derived elements possesses a network of pores, perforations, apertures, channels, or spaces.

15 75. The osteoimplant of Claim 74 wherein the pores, perforations, apertures, channels or spaces have incorporated therein one or more bone growth inducing or bone healing substances.

20 76. An osteoimplant which comprises a solid aggregate of bone-derived elements, adjacent bone-derived elements being bonded to each other through chemical linkages between their surface-exposed collagen, wherein the chemical linkages are formed by enzymatic treatment.

77. The osteoimplant of Claim 76 wherein the enzymatic treatment comprises tissue transglutaminase.

78. The osteoimplant of Claim 76 wherein the bone-derived elements are superficially demineralized.

79. The osteoimplant of Claim 76 further comprising at least one other component.

5 80. The osteoimplant of Claim 79 wherein the component is selected from the group consisting of reinforcing particles, reinforcing fibers, fillers, bone-growth inducing substances, growth factors, fully mineralized bone, adhesives, plasticizers, flexibilizing agents, cellular material, genetic material, calcification-controlling agents, hydration facilitating agents, biostatic agents, biocidal agents, polymers, inorganic
10 compounds, substances imparting radiopacity and metallic meshes.

81. The osteoimplant of Claim 76 wherein the solid aggregate of bone-derived elements possesses a compression strength of from about 10 to about 200 MPa.

82. The osteoimplant of Claim 76 wherein the solid aggregate of bone-derived elements possesses a compression strength of from about 20 to about 200 MPa.

15 83. The osteoimplant of Claim 76 wherein the bone-derived elements are sheets obtained by longitudinally slicing the diaphyseal region of whole cortical bone.

84. The osteoimplant of Claim 83 wherein each sheet is approximately 1.5 mm thick.

20 85. The osteoimplant of Claim 83 wherein the sheets are assembled into a layered structure prior to subjecting the sheets to enzymatic treatment.

86. The osteoimplant of Claim 83 wherein at least one of the sheets possesses a fully or partially demineralized outer surface and a nondemineralized or

partially demineralized core.

87. The osteoimplant of Claim 83 wherein at least one of the sheets is fully demineralized.

88. The osteoimplant of Claim 83 wherein at least one of the sheets is coated with demineralized bone powder.

89. The osteoimplant of Claim 85 possessing a total thickness of from about 2 to about 20 mm.

90. The osteoimplant of Claim 83 configured and dimensioned as a square or rectangle.

91. The osteoimplant of Claim 83 configured and dimensioned as a cylinder.

92. The osteoimplant of Claim 83 configured and dimensioned as an intervertebral insert, a long bone, a cranial bone, a bone of the pelvis, or a bone of the hand or foot or section thereof.

93. The osteoimplant of Claim 76 wherein the solid aggregate of bone-derived elements possesses a network of pores, perforations, apertures, channels, or spaces.

94. The osteoimplant of Claim 93 wherein the pores, perforations, apertures, channels or spaces have incorporated therein one or more bone growth inducing or bone healing substances.

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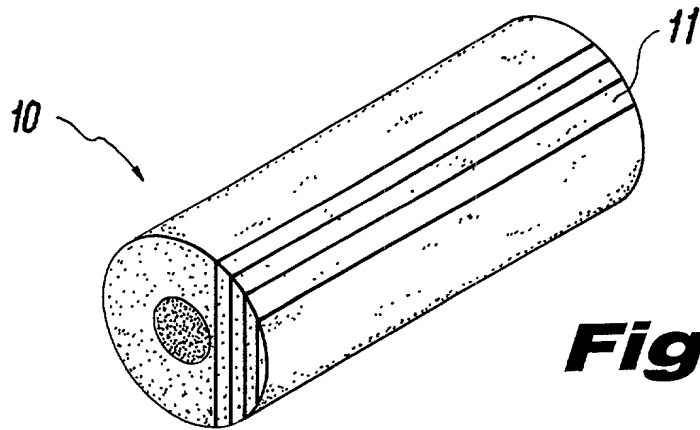


Fig. 1

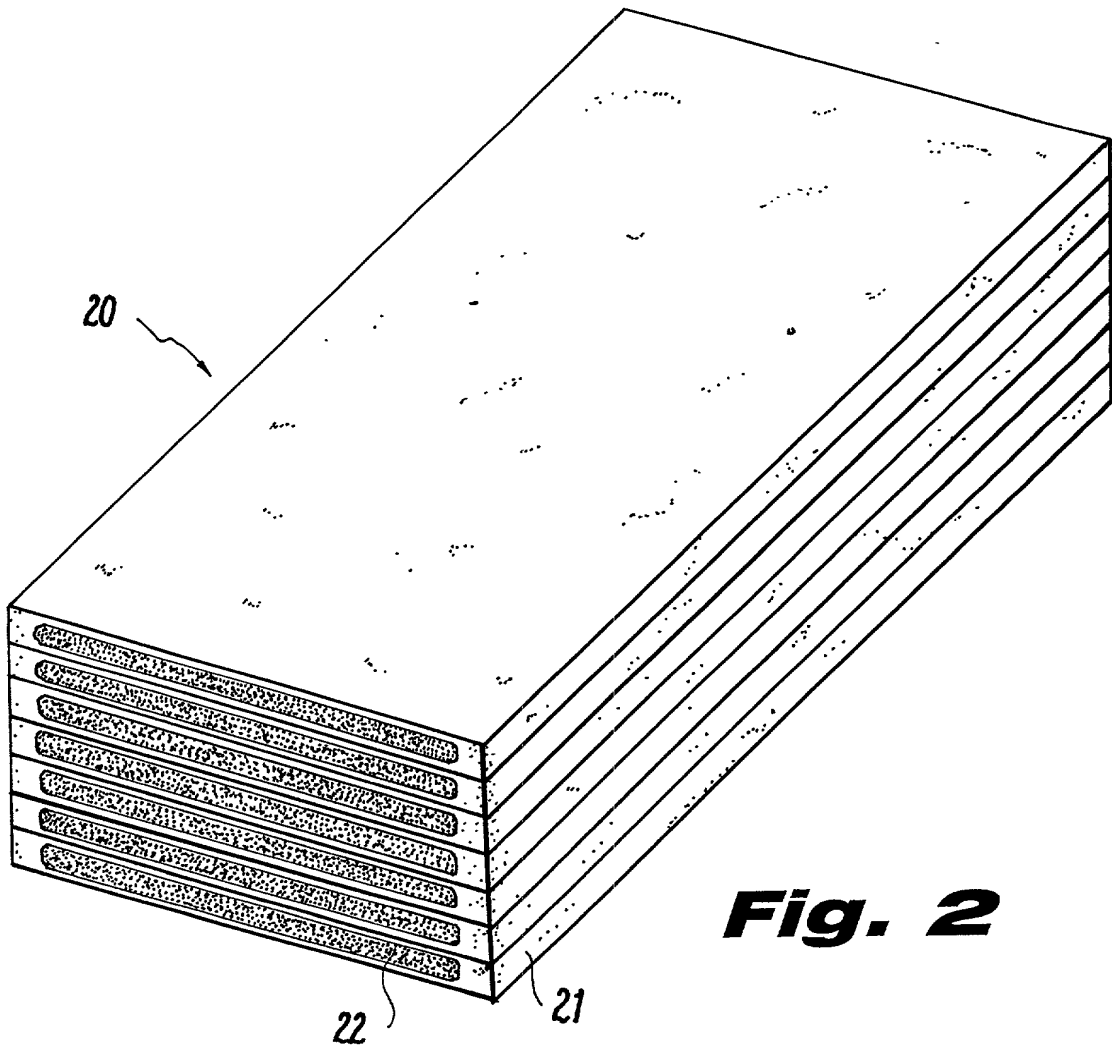


Fig. 2

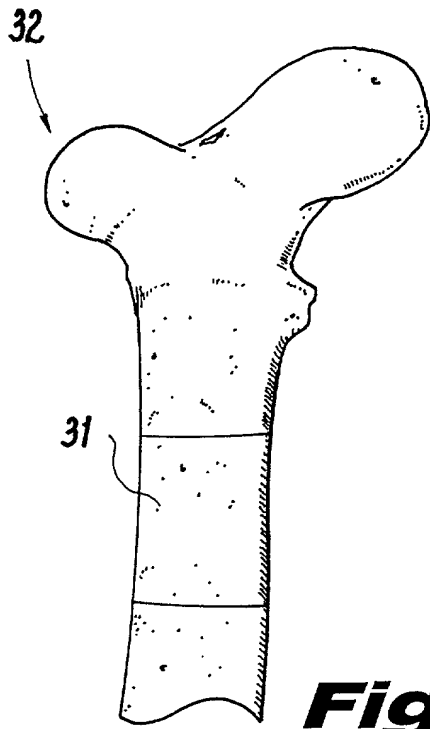


Fig. 3

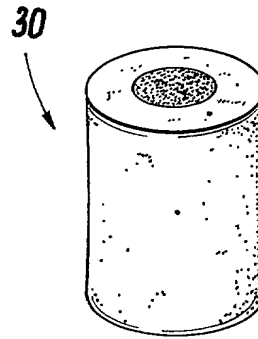


Fig. 3A

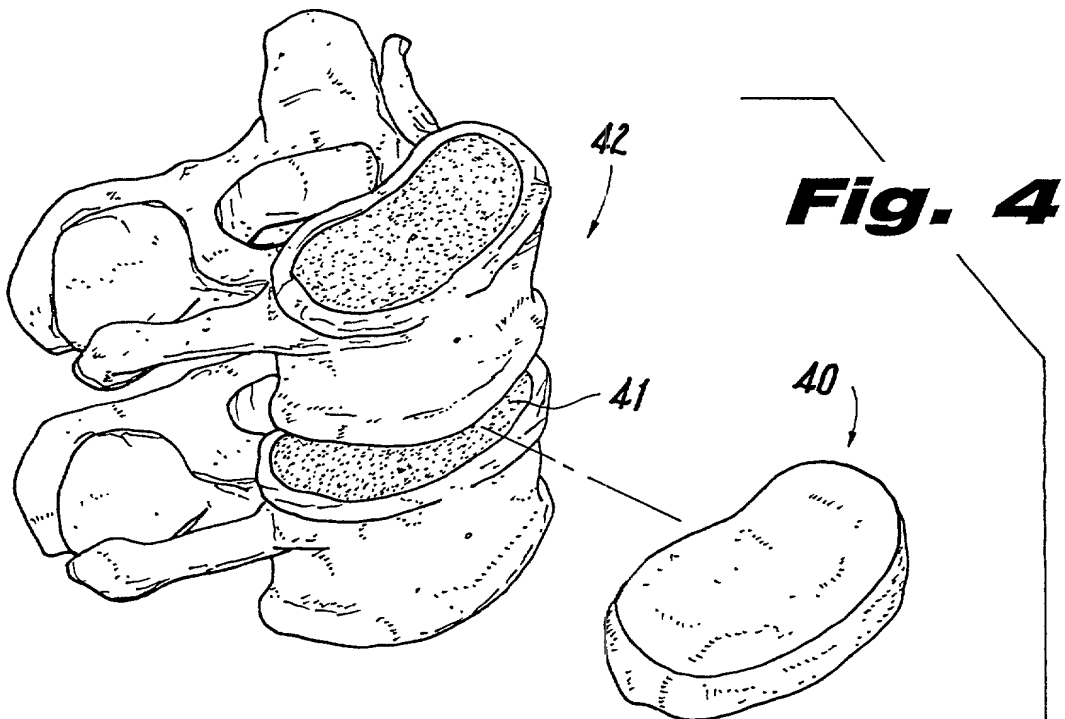


Fig. 4



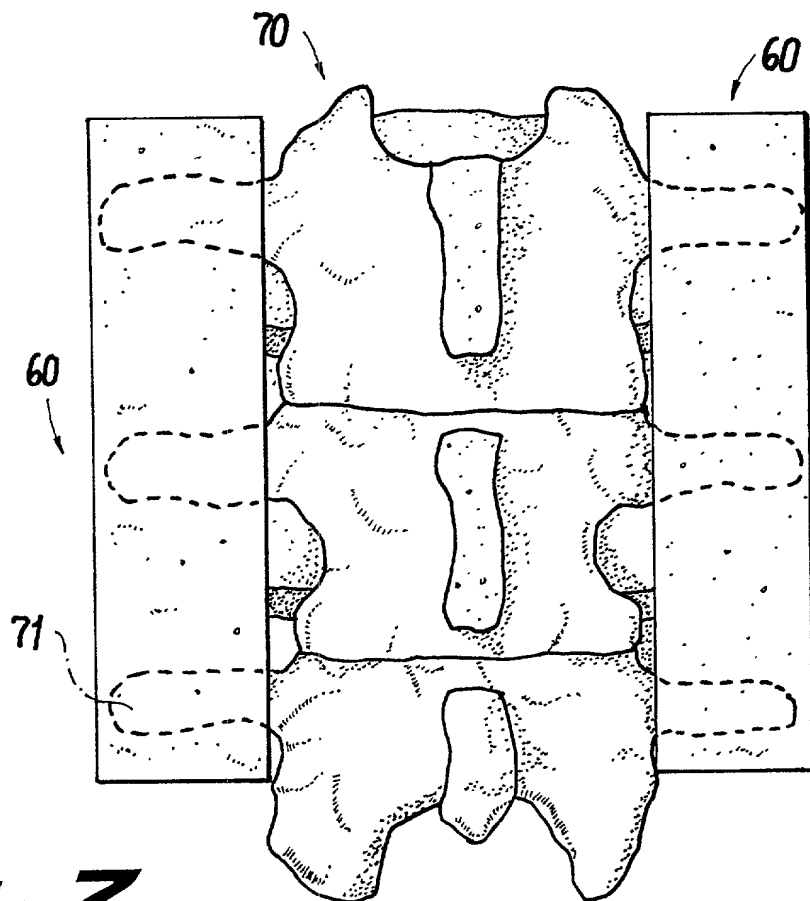
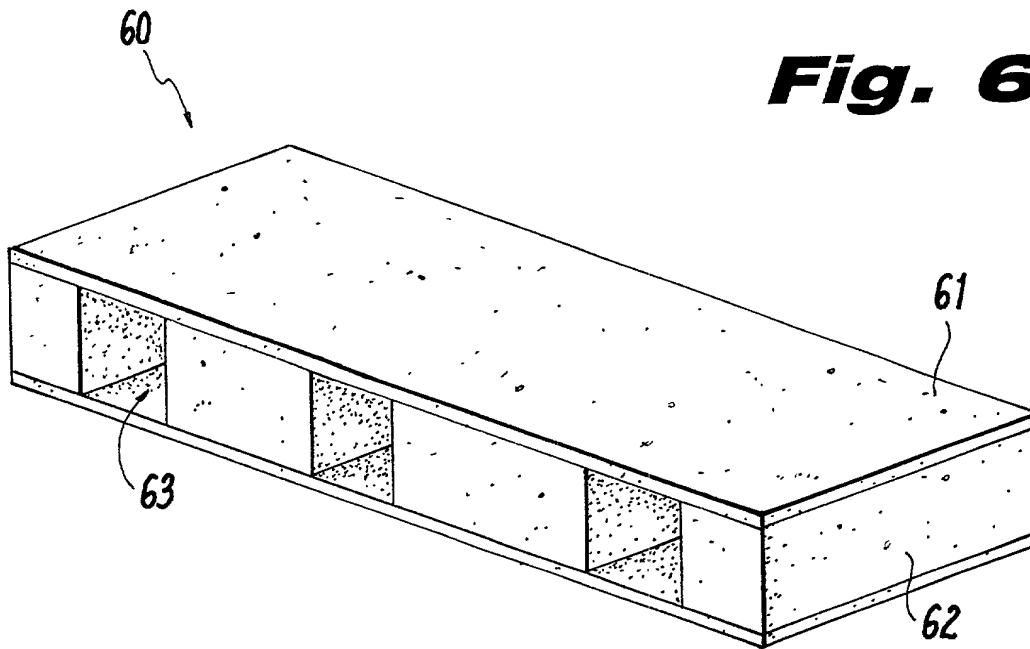
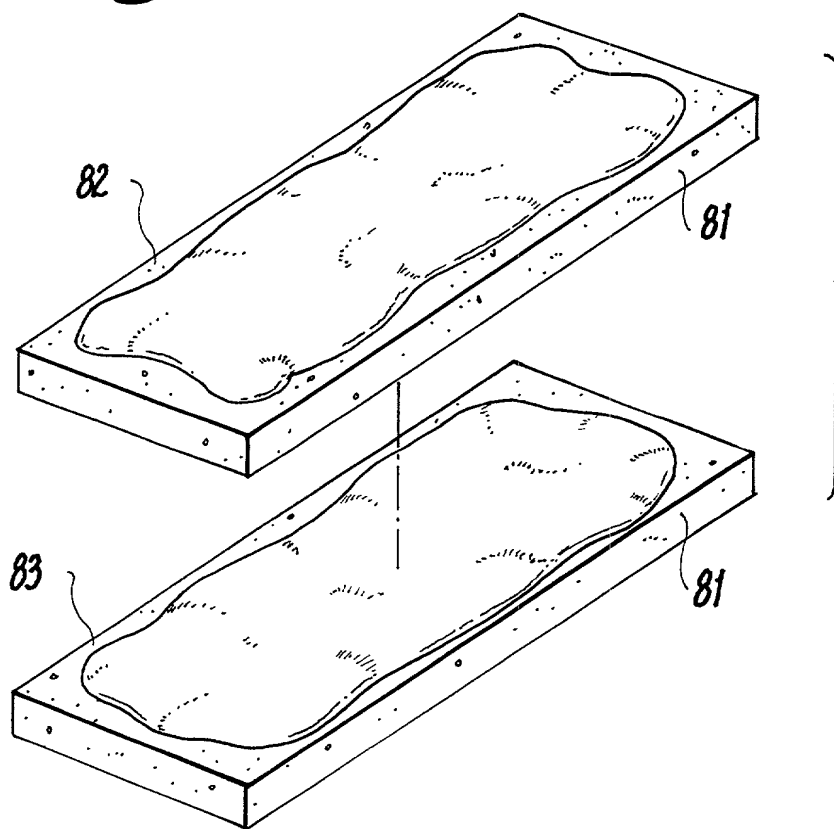
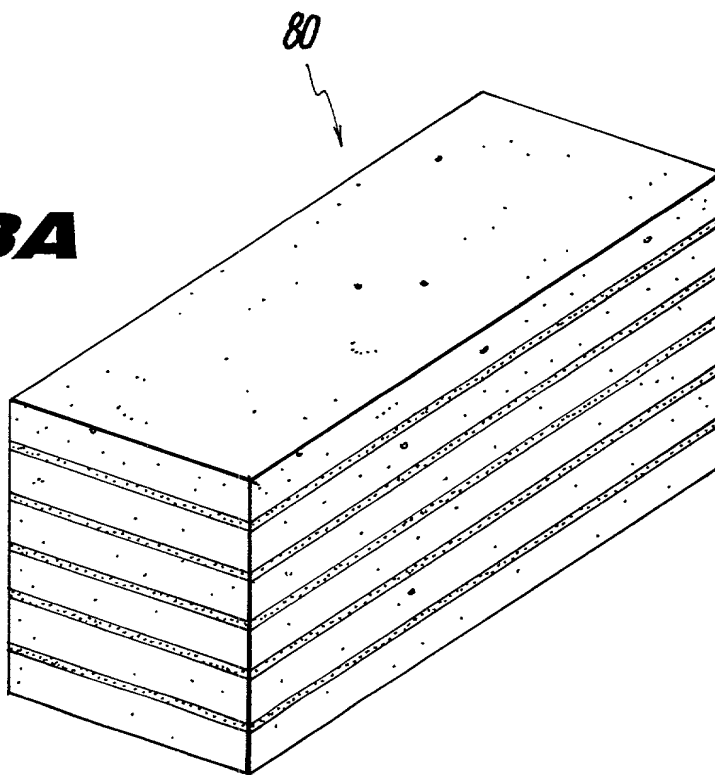
Fig. 6**Fig. 7**

Fig. 8**Fig. 8A**

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

(ORIGINAL, DESIGN, NATIONAL STAGE OF PCT, SUPPLEMENTAL,
DIVISIONAL, CONTINUATION OR CIP)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

TYPE OF DECLARATION

This declaration is of the following type: *(check one applicable item below)*

- ☒ original
- ☐ design
- ☐ supplemental

NOTE: If the declaration is for an International Application being filed as a divisional, continuation or continuation-in-part application do not check next item; check appropriate one of last three items.

- ☐ national stage of PCT

NOTE: If one of the following 3 items apply then complete and also attach ADDED PAGES FOR DIVISIONAL, CONTINUATION OR CIP.

- ☐ divisional
- ☐ continuation
- ☐ continuation-in-part (CIP)

INVENTORSHIP IDENTIFICATION

WARNING: If the inventors are each not the inventors of all the claims an explanation of the facts, including the ownership of all the claims at the time the last claimed invention was made, should be submitted.

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor *(if only one name is listed below)* or an original, first and joint inventor *(if plural names are listed below)* of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

TITLE OF INVENTION

OSTEOIMPLANT AND METHOD FOR ITS MANUFACTURE

SPECIFICATION IDENTIFICATION

the specification of which: *(complete (a), (b) or (c))*

- (a) ☒ is attached hereto.
- (b) ☐ was filed on _____ as ☐ Serial No. 0 / _____ or ☐ Express Mail No., as Serial No. not yet known _____ and was amended on _____ *(if applicable)*.

NOTE: Amendments filed after the original papers are deposited with the PTO which contain new matter are not accorded a filing date by being referred to in the declaration. Accordingly, the amendments involved are those filed with the application papers or, in the case of a supplemental declaration, are those amendments claiming matter not encompassed in the original statement of invention or claims. See 37 C.F.R. 1.67.

- (c) ☐ was described and claimed in PCT International Application No. _____ filed on _____ and as amended under PCT Article 19 on _____ *(if any)*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF REVIEW OF PAPERS AND DUTY OF CANDOR

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. §1.56.

- ☒ In compliance with this duty there is attached an information disclosure statement in accordance with 37 C.F.R. 1.98.

PRIORITY CLAIM (35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d))

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed.

(complete (d) or (e))

- (d) ☒ no such applications have been filed.
- (e) ☐ such applications have been filed as follows.

NOTE: Where item (c) is entered above and the International Application which designated the U.S. itself claimed priority check item (e), enter the details below and make the priority claim.

**A. PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) FILED WITHIN 12 MONTHS
(6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO THIS APPLICATION
AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d)**

COUNTRY (OR INDICATE IF PCT)	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

**CLAIM FOR BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. PROVISIONAL APPLICATION(S)
(34 U.S.C. § 119(e))**

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

PROVISIONAL APPLICATION NUMBER

FILING DATE

**ALL FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY FILED MORE THAN 12 MONTHS
(6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO THIS U.S. APPLICATION**

NOTE: If the application filed more than 12 months from the filing date of this application is a PCT filing forming the basis for this application entering the United States as (1) the national stage, or (2) a continuation, divisional, or continuation-in-part, then also complete ADDED PAGES TO COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR DIVISIONAL, CONTINUATION OR CIP APPLICATION for benefit of the prior U.S. or PCT application(s) under 35 U.S.C. §120.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (*List name and registration number*)

PETER G. DILWORTH, Reg. No. 26,450; ROCCO S. BARRESE, Reg. No. 25,253;
DAVID M. CARTER, Reg. No. 30,949; PAUL J. FARRELL, Reg. No. 33,494;
PETER DELUCA, Reg. No. 32,978; FRANK CHAU, Reg. No. 34,136;
ADRIAN T. CALDERONE, Reg. No. 31,746; GEORGE M. KAPLAN, Reg. No. 28,375;
JEFFREY S. STEEN, Reg. No. 32,063; JOSEPH W. SCHMIDT, Reg. No. 36,920;
RAYMOND E. FARRELL, Reg. No. 34,816; RUSSELL R. KASSNER, Reg. No. 36,183;
CHRISTOPHER G. TRAINOR, Reg. No. 39,517; GEORGE LIKOUREZOS, Reg. No. 40,067,
JAMES M. LOEFFLER, Reg. No. 37,873; WILLIAM E. LEWIS, Reg. No. 39,274,
JAMES J. BITETTO, Reg. No. 40,513; JOHN G. TUTUNJIAN, Reg. No. 39,405, and
MARK S. LEONARDO, Reg. No. 41,433, each of them of DILWORTH & BARRESE, 333
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DIRECT TELEPHONE CALLS TO:

(*Name and telephone number*)
Peter G. Dilworth
(516) 228-8484

DECLARATION

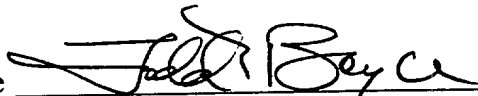
I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

SIGNATURE(S)

NOTE: Carefully indicate the family (or last) name as it should appear on the filing receipt and all other documents.

Full name of sole or first inventor TODD M. BOYCE, Ph.D.

Inventor's signature



Date 2/5/98

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Post Office Address same as above

Full name of third joint inventor, if any _____

Inventor's signature _____

Date _____ Country of Citizenship _____

Residence _____

Post Office Address _____

Full name of fourth joint inventor, if any _____

Inventor's signature _____

Date _____ Country of Citizenship _____

Residence _____

Post Office Address _____

**CHECK PROPER BOX(ES) FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING
ADDED PAGE(S) WHICH FORM A PART OF THIS DECLARATION**

- ☐ Signature for subsequent joint inventors.
Number of pages added _____.
- ☐ Signature by administrator(trix), executor(trix) or legal representative for deceased or incapacitated inventor.
Number of pages added _____.
- ☐ Signature for inventor who refuses to sign or cannot be reached by person authorized under 37 C.F.R. §1.47.
Number of pages added _____.

- ☐ Added pages to combined declaration and power of attorney for divisional, continuation, or continuation-in-part (CIP) application.
Number of pages added _____.

- ☐ Authorization of attorney(s) to accept and follow instructions from representative.

If no further pages form a part of this Declaration then end this Declaration with this page and check the following item.

- ☒ This declaration ends with this page.